

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE) LXXXIII.

A NEW GENUS, PSEUDOBRICKELLIA.

R. M. King and H. Robinson  
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Three Brazilian species are the basis for the new genus, Pseudobrickellia described here. All three species show a habit of closely spirally inserted narrow leaves. The habit is common in the planalto of Brazil among plants of many rather unrelated genera including some other Eupatorieae, but is unique among the relatives of Brickellia. Further important distinctions are the few flowered heads (2-4) and the corolla lobes with hairs or glands.

The genus includes species previously placed in both Eupatorium and Brickellia. Of these, Eupatorium angustissimum does show only 5 ribs on the achene while Brickellia brasiliensis has about 10, but the species were sufficiently similar to be intermixed in the folders of each species in the U.S. National Herbarium. Though similar, the two species have a number of other differences. The most significant distinction of Eupatorium angustissimum is the scarcely enlarged style base with the node marked only by the dense cluster of hairs.

The descriptions by DeCandolle (1838) and B. L. Robinson (1911) indicate Brickellia coridifolia of Brazil is a plant of similar habit. Still, descriptions indicate the latter species has 8 flowers per head and phyllaries that are glandular pubescent externally. The proper relationship remains to be determined.

Pseudobrickellia R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae suffrutescens vel frutescens erectae paucae vel multo ramosae. Caules puberuli. Folia arcte spiraliter inserta indistincte breviter petiolata vel sessilia anguste linearia integra. Inflorescentiae corymbosae, ramis ascendentibus. Involucris squamae plerumque 12-14 subimbricatae vel imbricatae valde inaequilongae 3-4-seriatae ovatae vel lanceolatae; extus glabrae; receptacula plana glabra. Flores 2-4 in capitulo; corollae anguste infundibulares 5-lobatae, lobis longioribus quam latioribus oblongis glabris; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore vix incrassata, cellulis oblongis vel longioribus, parietibus aliquantum transverse annulate ornatis, appendicibus late ovatis vix

latioribus quam longioribus; styli inferne varie nodulosi dense hirsuti, appendicibus longe incrassato-clavatis laevibus; achaenia 5-10-costata distincte setifera; carpodia breviter cylindrica, cellulis parvis, parietibus incrassatis; pappus setiformis 1-2-seriatus, setis ca. 35 argute scabris superne sensim parum angustioribus, cellulis apicalibus obtusis vel acutis.

Species typica: Eupatorium brasiliense Spreng.

Our studies of the genus indicate that it contains the following three species.

Pseudobrickellia angustissima (Spreng. ex Baker) R.M. King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium angustissimum Spreng. ex Baker, Mart. Fl. Bras. 6(2): 325. 1876. Brazil.

Pseudobrickellia brasiliensis (Spreng.) R.M. King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium brasiliense Spreng., Syst. 3: 417. 1826. Brazil.

Pseudobrickellia irwinii R.M. King & H. Robinson, sp. nov.  
Plantae ca. 60 cm altae solum ad basim ramosae. Caules sparse puberuli. Folia usque ad 1.3 cm longa 1.5 mm lata glabra. Inflorescentiae pyramidaliter corymbosae. Capitula ca. 9 mm alta, floribus 2-3; involucri squamae 12-14 usque ad 7 mm longae castaneae vel rubescentes; corollae ca. 5 mm longae, lobis duplo longioribus quam latioribus; thecae antherarum ca. 1.5 mm longae, appendicibus non latioribus quam longioribus late obtusis; styli inferne distincte nodulosi dense hirsuti, pilis valde contortis, cellulis ca. 12-15 $\mu$  diam.; achaenia ca. 10-costata dense setifera, setis longis, cellulis saepe uniseriatis; carpodia parva, cellulis vix biseriatis; pappi setae leniter patentes, cellulis apicalibus obtusis ca. 18-20 $\mu$  latis. Grana pollinis ca. 25 $\mu$  diam.

Brazil: Distrito Federal. Universidade de Brasilia, border of lake. Cerrado. Elevation 750 m. Subshrub ca. 60 cm. tall. Heads cream. H.S. Irwin, R. Souza, R. Reis dos Santos 7854, 24 August 1965. (Holotype US!). Paratype Brazil: Minas Gerais. Serra de Catiara, 950 m. Apparicio Pereira Duarte 2815 (US!)

#### References

Decandolle, A.P. 1838. Mantissa Compositarum. Prodr. Syst. Nat. 7: 263-308.

Robinson, B.L. 1911. On the classification of certain Eupatorieae. *Contr. Gray Herb. n.s.* 39: 191-202.

#### Acknowledgement

This study was supported in part by the National Science Foundation Grant GB 20502 A #1 to the senior author.